

BELIANIN, S.; GALASHOV, N.

Work practices of the crew of the steamship "Vaygach."  
Rech. transp. 24 no.7:26-28 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Nachal'nik otdela tekhnicheskoy ekspluatatsii Glavflota (for Belyanin). 2. Nachal'nik tekhnicheskogo otdela Volzhskogo ob'yedinennogo rechnogo parokhodstva (for Galashov).

GALASHOV, N.S., inzh.; RENSKIY, N.M., inzh.

Progress towards having one man in the fleet able to handle several  
jobs, Rech. trans. 18 no.8:9-12 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Inland water transportation) (Remote control)

GALASHOV, N.S., inzh.

River-going catamaran-motorship freighter. Sudostroenie 29 no.1:10-12

Ja '68.

(MIRA 16:3)

(Motorships)

(Hulls (Naval architecture))

SOV / 124-58-5-5681

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 107 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Galasi, A. A.

TITLE: On the Stress Problems of a Plate Reinforced by a Thin Elastic Rod (K voprosu o napryazheniyakh v plastinke, podkreplennoy tonkim uprugim sterzhnem)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. zap. Uzhgorodsk. un-t, 1957, Vol 18, pp 109-119

ABSTRACT: Solutions are found for three cases of the elastic equilibrium of a semi-infinite (elastic semisurface) plate the straight edge of which is joined to an infinite elastic thin rod of constant cross section. It is considered that the rod is so fastened (by gluing or soldering) that it cannot slip along the plate or separate from it. Case Nr 1 examines the plane problem for an isotropic plate. It is assumed that the external forces, both normal and tangential, are applied to the rod and act along the middle plane of the plate. The well-known stress and strain representation by means of two functions  $\Phi(z)$  and  $\Psi(z)$  of a complex variable  $z = x + iy$  and the formulas of the thin-rod-deformation theory are used. A new function is introduced, namely,

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On the Stress Problems of a Plate Reinforced by a Thin Elastic Rod

$$\Omega(z) = \Phi(z) + z \Phi'(z) + \Psi(z) \quad (1)$$

The boundary conditions, i. e., the conditions of the joint working of the rod and plate, are transformed by differentiation, multiplication by

$$[2\pi i(x - z)]^{-1} dx$$

and subsequent integration along the boundary. This affords a possibility of reconstructing the functions of the complex variable according to their boundary values as a result of which a system of two linear nonhomogeneous third-order differential equations with a constant coefficient is obtained for  $\Phi$  and  $\Omega$ . The values of the arbitrary coefficients entering the  $\Phi$  and  $\Omega$  expressions are determined by the conditions at infinity. Case Nr 2 examines the bending of an isotropic plate (thin slab) under the action of the stresses and the moments applied to the rod. The problem is solved by the same method as that applied to the plane problem of case Nr 1, except that here the analogous general expressions of the thin-plate bending theory are used. Case Nr 3 examines the bending of an orthotropic plate under the action of stresses and moments applied to the rod. The solution is obtained by a different method.

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On the Stress Problems of a Plate Reinforced by a Thin Elastic Rod

namely, the expression for the bending of the plate is sought in the form of the integral

$$w = \int_0^{\infty} [A(t)e^{-\lambda_1 ty} + B(t)e^{-\lambda_2 ty}] \cos tx \, dt \quad (2)$$

where  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  depend upon the elastic constants of the substance. The unknown functions  $A$  and  $B$  are determined by the boundary conditions (viz., on the line of mutual contact), and explicit expressions therefor are given for the general case and for the case of a concentrated moment applied to the rod.

S. G. Lekhnitskiy

1. Stress analysis    2. Rods--Deformation

Card 3/3

S/179/60/000/03/007/039  
EO81/E441

AUTHOR: Galasi, A.A. (Uzhgorod)

TITLE: The Elastic Equilibrium of a Semi-Infinite Anisotropic Plate with a Reinforced Boundary

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk, SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, Nr 3, pp 43-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The generalized plane stress state and the bending of the plate is discussed assuming the plate to have a plane of elastic symmetry parallel to the middle surface. The reinforcement is a thin elastic rod of constant rigidity and infinite length (Fig 1). The loading consists of transverse and longitudinal forces of intensity  $N(t)$  and  $T(t)$  satisfying the conditions  $N(t) = O(1/t)$ ,  $T(t) = O(1/t)$  for large  $t$ . The complex variable method of Muskhelishvili (Ref 3) and anisotropic plate theory given by Lekhnitskiy (Ref 2) are used to derive formulae for the stress components (last equations, p 45). The same methods are used to solve the problem of bending, in which the plate is subjected to a transverse force  $p(t)$ , a twisting

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S/179/60/000/03/007/039  
E081/E441

The Elastic Equilibrium of a Semi-Infinite Anisotropic Plate with  
a Reinforced Boundary

moment  $m(t)$  and a bending moment  $h(t)$ , subject to  
the conditions  $p(t) = O(1/t)$  and  $m(t) = O(1/t)$  for  
large  $t$ . This leads to the equations for bending  
moments  $M_x$ ,  $M_y$ , twisting moment  $H_{xy}$  and shear  
forces  $N_x$ ,  $N_y$  given on p 48. There are 2 figures and  
4 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1960

Card 2/2

✓c



Gala sie wicz, Z.

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# POL.

2342. The influence of the internal stress in dielectric on the polarization of reflected light. Z. GALASIEWICZ. *Acta phys. Polon.*, 11, No. 2, 91-8 (1952).  
The refractive index considered as a function of the strains has been introduced into the equation describing the state of polarization of light reflected from a strained dielectric. Glass has been chosen as example since the Neumann constants are known from experiment for this material only. The relation between the rotation of the plane of polarization of reflected (plane polarized) light and uniform pressure normal to the plane of incidence has been deduced, as well as a relation between the rotation of the plane of polarization of reflected light and the state of plane stress within the dielectric. The latter relation yields one equation for the determination of the two principal stresses. The second equation needed can be deduced from the fundamental equation of photoelasticity connecting the phase shift of transmitted light with the stress within the dielectric.

POW

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2342

POLAND / *Galasiewicz, Z.*  
Electronics

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 9818

Author : *Galasiewicz, Zygmunt*

Inst : *Univ. im. Boleslawa Bieruta, Poland*

Title : Elementary Excitations of the Type of Plasma Oscillations.

Orig Pub : Postry fiz., 1956, 7, No 4, 317-330

Abstract : Survey of applications of approximate calculations methods of the strong interaction of many particles, based on the concept of "elementary excitations", to the theory of metals.

Card : 1/1

Galasiewicz, Z.

POLAND/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Statistical Physics. Thermo- D-3  
dynamics

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 8974

Author : Galasiewicz, Z.

Title : Generalization of the Method of Supplementary Variables  
to Systems Composed of Two Kinds of Particles.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1956, 15, No 1, 49-62

Abstract : It is shown that in a system consisting of interacting electrons and ions, there occur elementary excitations of the boson and fermion types. The excitations of the boson type can be described as a system of oscillators, vibrating with a frequency  $\sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2}$ , where  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$  are the Langmuir frequencies of the electrons and ions. If one neglects the interaction (Coulomb) between the ions and the electrons, the elementary excitations of the boson type are represented by two systems of oscillators, oscillating with frequencies  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$ . Since  $\sqrt{\omega_1^2 + \omega_2^2} < \omega_1 + \omega_2$ , then the difference between the energies of these two zero oscillations can be considered a measure of the binding energy of the system, coming from the "far" Coulomb interaction. The binding

Card : 1/2

POLAND/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Statistical Physics. Thermo- D-3  
dynamics.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, No 8974

energy is estimated for lithium, sodium, and potassium and is compared with the total binding energy, calculated by other methods, and with experimental data. The author's results are in better agreement with the experiment than the results obtained by the Hartree-Fock method.

Card : 2/2

GALASIEWICZ, Z.

Galasiewicz, Z. (On the equivalence of the Zubarev method and the Bohm-Pines method for systems of two types of particles) Acta Phys. Polon. 15 (1956), 79-87. (Russian summary)

In dieser, gleichzeitig mit der oben besprochenen Arbeit veröffentlichten, zeigt der Verfasser, dass die auf zwei Teilchensorten (Elektronen und Ionen) verallgemeinerte

Methode von D. N. Zubarev [Z. Eksper. Teoret. Fiz. 25 (1953), 548-559] und die ebenso verallgemeinerte von D. Bohm und D. Pines [Phys. Rev. (2) 82 (1951), 625-634; 85 (1952), 338-353; 92 (1953), 609-625; MR 12, 886] einander vollständig äquivalent sind. Im ersten Teil der Arbeit fasst der Verfasser seine Resultate bezüglich der Theorie von Zubarev zusammen, im zweiten verallgemeinert er die Resultate von Bohm und Pines und in der dritten zeigt er die Äquivalenz der beiden, in dem er durch eine Transformation die von ihm angegebene Hamiltonsche Funktion in die verallgemeinerte von Bohm und Pines überführt. Von dieser Transformation wird noch gezeigt, dass sie die Heisenbergschen Vertauschungsrelationen unberührt lässt und das beweist, dass sie in eine quantenmechanischen Sinne kanonische Transformation ist. Die analytische Form dieser unitären Transformation wird angegeben.

Th. Neugebauer (Budapest).

Electrons and Ions

*Galasiewicz, Zygmunt*

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Mechanics

B.L

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1958, No 9927

Author : Galasiewicz Zygmunt

Inst : Institute of Theoretical Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Wroclaw, Poland

Title : Supplementary Boson-Field Method and Collective Oscillations

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1956, 15, No 5, 295-303

Abstract : Based on the second-quantization method, the author investigates an ensemble of interacting fermions, described by the quantized wave function  $\Psi$ . Using as an example the method of supplementary variables (Ref Zhur Fizika 1954, No 3, 10134; 1955, No 4, 7156), a "supplementary" boson field is introduced into the theory, so that the quanta of this field describe the collective motion of the ensemble of fermions (electrons). This is possible after suitable transformations, when operators connected with the additional boson field appear in the Hamiltonian. It is next shown that the transformation of the Hamiltonian can be considered as a transition towards new fermion operators and boson operators made up of the old fermion

Card : 1/2

*Galasiewicz, Z.*

Zmuda, Alfred J. Note on the components of magnetic intensity at inverse points relative to a spherical boundary. Trans. Amer. Geophys. Union 37 (1956), 273-274.

Galasiewicz, Z. On the collective motion in a system of particles having different masses and charges. Act. Phys. Polon. 14 (1955), 373-375.

Mit der Zerlegung der Bewegung eines Partikels in einen sogenannten kollektiven und einen individuellen Anteil beschäftigten sich in den vergangenen Jahren besonders die Arbeiten von D. Bohm und D. Pines [Phys. Rev. (2) 82 (1951), 625-634; 88 (1952), 338-353; 93 (1953), 609-625; MR 12, 836] sowie von J. Hubbard [Proc. Phys. Soc. Sect. A. 67 (1954), 1053-1068]. D. N. Zubarev [Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 95 (1954), 757-760; MR 16, 179] führte in die Wellenfunktion des Systems noch zusätzliche Veränderliche ein, welche die Fourierkomponenten des Dichteoperators sind. In der vorliegenden Arbeit verallgemeinert der Verfasser diese Methode für den Fall von verschiedenen Massen und Ladungen. (Elektronen und Ionen.) Mit Hilfe einer unitären Transformation der Wellengleichung erhält er dann leichter zu behandelnde Formeln, mit denen er als Beispiel die Bindungsenergien der Metalle Li, Na und K berechnet.

T. Neugebauer (Budapest).

POLAND/Theoretical Physics - Quantum Mechanics

B-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1959, No 163

Author : Galasiewicz Zygmunt  
Inst : Institute of Theoretical Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences,  
Wroclaw, Poland  
Title : The Problem of the Subsidiary Condition in the Additional  
Variables Method for Arbitrary Central Interactions.

Orig Pub : Acta phys. polon., 1958, 17, No 1, 63-70

Abstract : The Bohm-Pines method (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1955, No 4, 7156) has been generalized in the case of arbitrary central forces. It is shown that the subsidiary conditions for the wave functions of the system follow from the equations of motion. Furthermore, it is established that this generalized method is equivalent to the method of D.N. Zubarev (Referat Zhur Fizika, 1954, No 9, 10134; 1955, No 2, 2627). The physical meaning of the subsidiary conditions for the wave functions of the system in this method follows from the foregoing generalization.

Card : 1/1



S/058/62/000/007/006/068  
A061/A101

AUTHOR: Galasiewicz, Z.

TITLE: On the wave function of the anomalous state of a Fermi system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 7, 1962, 19, abstract 7A185  
("Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. math. astron. et phys.", 1961,  
v. 9, no. 8, 605 - 607, English; Russian summary)

TEXT: A conductor is considered to possess anisotropic properties and to be in the anomalous state of a Fermi system, i.e., a state in which the correlation between pairs of particles with parallel spins prevails. The ground state (S-state) of a system having these properties is derived. For this purpose, in the ordinary Hamiltonian of a Fermi system, in a representation of secondary quantization, one goes over to new operators by way of a linear "cross" transformation of Fermi amplitudes ("entanglement" of production and annihilation operators), and an equation is set up for the wave functions in this new representation. Excited single and two-particle states are also considered. They are shown to be P-states. ✓

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

K. Gurov

Card 1/1

*1. Institute of Theoretical Physics, University, Wrocław and  
Institute of Physics, Wrocław Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences.  
Presented by L. Infeld.*

GALENOVICH, Yu. M.

"Tone and intonation in contemporary Chinese."

report submitted for 5th Intl Cong of Phonetic Sciences, Muenster, W. Germany,  
16-23 Aug 64.

DOBROKHOTOV, M.N.; GALENZOVSKAYA, V.I.

Tufogenic rocks in the upper formation of the Krivoy Rog Series.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:1144-1147 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy institut.  
Predstavleno akademikom D.S.Korzhinskim.  
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GALASINSKA, Irena.

Formation of the coracoid foramen of human scapula. Pol.  
morph., Warsz. 6 no.4:271-277 1955.

1. Z Zakładu Anatomii Prawidłowej A M w Białymstoku. Kier.:  
prof. kontr. dr. T.Dziersykraj-Rogalski.  
(ACAPULA, anatomy and histology,  
coracoid foramen, incidence in man)

GALASINSKA-LANDSBERGEROWA, Janina.

Modifications of the dento-maxillo-facial system following gradual loss of teeth. Czasopismo stomat. 8 no.11:443-453 Nov. 1955.

1. Z Kliniki Protetyki Stomatologicznej A.M. i Zakladu Protetyki I.D. i S.K.L. w Lodzi. Kierownik: prof. dr. J.Galasinska-Landsbergerowa. Lodz, ul. Narutowicza 75b m. 10a.

(FACE,

dento-maxillo-facial changes in edentulous)

(TEETH,

dento-maxillo-facial changes in edentulous)

GALASINSKI, W.; WOLOSOWICZ, Nina; TYSAROWSKI, W.

Purification and properties of catalase from *Mycobacterium smegmatis*.  
Acta biochim. polon. 9 no.3:199-204 '62.

1. Department of Physiological Chemistry, Medical School, Bialystok.  
(MYCOBACTERIUM - chemistry) (CATALASE - chemistry)

POLAND

GALASINSKI, Wladyslaw; Chair of Physiological Chemistry, Medical College (Katedra Chemii Fizjologicznej AM); Head (Kierownik) Docent Dr S. NIEWIAROWSKI, Bialystok.

"Studies on Nucleic Acids in Baker's Yeast Subjected to Respiratory Adaptation. Part I. Changes in Total Content of Nucleic Acids."

Warsaw, Medycyna Doswiadczalna i Mikrobiologia, Vol 17, No 4, 1965; pp 333-339.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study of DNA and RNA concentration or content in various types of yeast from aerobic and anaerobic cultures of genetic mutant variants. Irradiation of cultures increased DNA and decreased RNA. 2 graphs, 3 tables, 1 Polish, 3 Soviet and 5 Western references.

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Adaptation. Part II. Changes in Nitrogen and Phosphorus Content.

Warsaw, Medycyna Doswiadczalna i Mikrobiologia, Vol 17, No 4, 1965; pp 341-345.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Study of total and nucleic nitrogen and phosphorus in 4 types of baker's yeast: both elements varied, nitrogen 5.7 to 10.6, phosphorus 1.19 to 1.74; aeration increased the total phosphorus significantly but the percentage content decreased slightly; probably the discrepancy is attributable to cell mass increase due to aeration. 4 tables, 2 Polish and 2 Western references.

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POLAND

GALASINSKI, Wladyslaw; Chair of Physiological Chemistry, Medical College (Katedra Chemii Fizjologicznej AM); Head (Kierownik) Docent Dr S. NIEWIAROWSKI, Bialystok.

"Studies on Nucleic Acids in Baker's Yeast Subjected to Respiratory Adaptation. Part III. Nucleotide Composition of Ribonucleic Acid."

Warsaw, Medycyna Doswiadczalna i Mikrobiologia, Vol 17, No 4, 1965; pp 347-351.

GALASH, A.

FIATNOSCI CHEMIZNE. Wroclaw. Vol. 12, No. 7, July 1958.

Apparatus and experimental methods of investigation of liquid-vapor  
phase equilibria. P. 226.

SCIENCE

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 3, No. 2,  
February 1959, Unclass.



1(2,3)

POL/44-12-9-4/15

AUTHOR: Gałaska, M., Captain, Master Engineer

TITLE: Aerodynamics of Planes at Velocity of Sound and Beyond

PERIODICAL: Wojskowy przegląd lotniczy, Vol 108, Nr 9, 1959,  
pp 23-36 (Poland)

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of material in this periodical  
Nr 8, 1959. To answer the question of supersonic  
flight form of plane-body and wing has to be found,  
which would create the lowest possible air-wave resis-  
tance. Wings have to be constructed as tenuous and  
straight as possible with a pointed front edge (as  
shown on drawings 18-21), and fashioned approximately  
as on drawings 22 and 23 (left). The body is to be  
long, with a pointed, thin head. A connection between  
the wings and the body (as shown on drawings Nr 25),  
which follows the rule of Whitcomb, decreases wave  
resistance considerably. At present, the minimum  
thickness of wings cannot undergo 3% of their breadth  
due to minimum required stability, but it is expected

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POL/44-12--9-4/15

# Aerodynamics of Planes at Velocity of Sound and Beyond

to reach 2% in future designs. Wings, providing a minimum of air-wave resistance, as shown on drawing Nr 22, have numerous disadvantages, especially at low speeds, due to a considerable decrease in carrying ability. By attaching particular accessories to the edges of the wing, or, designing the movable control parts in a certain manner, (drawings 33 - 47) everything is done to eliminate the dangers of the "sound barrier". The so called "heat barrier" is another difficulty, which modern aviation is faced with. At the pointed front edges of the flying plane-body (especially wings) the air-waves are stopped to zero, when the kinetic energy is transmuted into heat. It seems that only flights at high altitudes (30-100 km) would be a reliable means of avoiding dangers of "heat barrier", as other possibilities, such as insulation, cooling, or separating parts, which are exposed to temperature increased, do not solve the problem entirely. On the other hand, flights at altitudes

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POL/44-12--9-4/15

Aerodynamics of Planes at Velocity of Sound and Beyond

of 30-100 km would have to be performed with atomic or chemical propulsion due to changed air conditions. The problem of high speeds is immediately connected with the problem of proper design of front air opening of jet power units. Development of modern aviation is faced with the problem of the "heat barrier" at lower altitudes (15,000 m) and at high altitudes with the lack of proper propulsion (not considering the uneconomical rocket drive), and carrying means. Tests made with the Sputniks prove that the upper limit for application of wings as a carrying factor and jet propulsion as a driving factor would be below 100 km. Flight at heights above 100 km must use chemical rocket drive as propulsion and vertically operating rocket drive, or the effect of anti-gravitation, as a carrying factor. There are 34 diagrams.

Card 3/3

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GALASOV, N.P.  
GALASOV, N.P.

"Leningrad" bottle washing machine. Spirt.prom. 23 no.8:12-13  
'57. (Bottle washing) (MIRA 11:1)

G. H. L. S. O. V. P. N.

**AUTHORS:** Zinov'yev, M. P., Marchenkov, A. Ye., Arman, L. A., Gerdynsh, K. I., Stepanov, I. A., Abramov, S. S., Galazov, P. M., Ozolina, Z. V., and Brumminov, P. G.

**TITLE:**

A Machine for Automatically Wrapping Bottles in Paper (Mashina dlya avtomaticheskogo zavorachivaniya butylok v bumagu)

**PERIODICAL:**

Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1958, Nr 6, p 144 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:**

Class 81a, 15. Nr 113978 (581273 of 29 July 1957). Submitted to the Committee for Inventions and Discoveries at the Ministry of the USSR. A machine with a sprocket wheel conveyor band with sockets; a rocking lever for laying bottles into the sockets; semi-cylindrical rollers with rollers and combs for guiding the wrapping paper and a three-finger gripper; arranged so that a bottle is lifted, wrapping up and put back into the conveyor socket; a knife cutting off paper running off rollers; and a discharge table with two rocking rollers.

Card 1/2

A Machine for Automatically Wrapping Bottles in Paper

SOV/19-58-6-649/685

lers, a rocking lever and a plate bending and pressing the remaining loose paper end to the bottom of the bottle.

Card 2/2

STEPANOV, I.A.; GALASOV, P.N.

Finnish state monopoly of alcoholic beverages. Spirt. prom. 24  
no.5:36-41 '58. (MIRA 11:9)  
(Finland--Distilling industries)

GALASOV, P.N.; STEPANOV, I.A.

Automatic production line for bottling in the Leningrad Liqueur and  
Vodka Factory. Spirt.prom. 29 no.5:25-29 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Leningradskiy likero-vodochnyy zavod (for Galasov). 2. Leningradskiy  
tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (for Stepanov).

GALASOV, P.N.; STEPANOV, I.A.

Continuous automatic bottling lines in the Leningrad Liqueur and  
Vodka Distillery. Spirt. prom. 29 no.6:20-23 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro PPT Leningradskogo soveta  
narodnogo khozyaystva (for Galasov). 2. Leningradskiy tekhnologi-  
cheskiy institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti (for Stepanov)  
(Distilling industries--Equipment and supplies)  
(Automation)



STEPANOV, Ivan Aleksandrovich; GALASOV, Petr Nikitich; SHKOP,  
Ya.F., spets. red.; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I., red.

[Continuous lines for bottling and sealing liquid foods and  
beverages] Potochnye lini i rozliva i ukuporki pishchevykh  
zhidkostei. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshlennost', 1965.  
316 p. (MIRA 18:11)

GALASOVA, P.; BLUDSKY, J.

Problem of micrococcal infections in year old infants by district.  
Cesk. pediat. 12 no.2:103-110 Feb 57.

1. Detske oddel. nemocnice OUNZ Jablonec n. N., prim. Dr.  
P. Galasova.

(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, in inf. & child  
epidemic in Csech. maternity hosp., prev. & control (Cs))

GALAS'YEV, V.A.  
VORONITSYN, K.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GALAS'YEV, V.A., inzhener;  
ORESHKIN, S.I., inzhener.

Types of new machinery in lumbering. Mekh.trud.rab. 8 no.6:28-31  
Ag-S '54. (MLRA 7:9)  
(Lumbering--Machinery)

VAVILOV, P.P., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, glav. red.; LAZAREV, N.A.,  
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, zam. glav. red.; GALAS'YEV, V.A.,  
red.; MOISEYEV, K.A., kand. biol. nauk, red.;  
PODOPLELOV, V.P., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; STARKOVA, V.N.,  
kand. biol. nauk, red.; TARASENKOV, G.H., kand. geogr.  
nauk, red.; TON, D.S., kand. ekon. nauk, red.; TIKHONOVA,  
N.V., red.izd-va; VDOVINA, V.M., tekhn. rad.

[Forests and the lumbering industry in the Komi A.S.S.R.]  
Les i lesnaia promyshlennost' Komi ASSR. Moskva, Gos-  
lesbumizdat, 1961. 394 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komi filial, Syktyvkar.  
(Komi A.S.S.R.--Forests and forestry)

POLAND

KUBACKI, Jozef and GALASZEK, Zbigniew. First Clinic of Internal Diseases (I Klinika Chorob Wewnętrznych), St. AM [Śląska Akademia Medyczna, Silesian Medical Academy] in Katowice (Director: Prof. Dr. J. JAPA) and the Województwo Rheumatological Center (Wojewódzki Ośrodek Reumatologiczny) in Goczałkowice (Consultant: Docent, Dr. Jozef KUBACKI).

"Injections of Hydrocortisone into the Ileo-sacral Joints in the Early Period of Sacroileitis rheumatica."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 2, 7 Jan 63, pp 60-62.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary] The techniques of thy hydrocortisone injection into the ileo-sacral joints and some immediate results of the treatment in early forms of sacroileitis rheumatica are reported. There are 4 references, of which one is English and 3 are Polish.

1/1

GALASZAK, Zbigniew; KUBACKI, Jozef.

A case of Thiemann's syndrome. (Osteochondritis ossis metacarpi et metatarsi; avascular necrosis of the phalanges of the hands). Pol. tyg. lek. 18 no.42:1567-1571 14 0'63.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Sl. AM w Katowicach (kierownik: prof.dr. J.Japa) i z Wojewodzkiego Ośrodka Reumatologicznego w Goczałkowicach (konsultant; doc. dr. J.Kubacki).

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KUBACKI, Jozef; GALASZEK, Zbigniew

A case of periarteritis nodosa with signs of polyneuritis, Raynaud's disease and peritonitis in a patient with progressive chronic arthritis. Reumatologia (Warsz.) 3 no.3: 295-296 '65.

1. Z Wojewodzkiego Ośrodka Reumatyczno-Rehabilitacyjnego w Goczałkowicach (Lekarz Naczelny: doc. dr. J. Kubacki).

KUBACKI, Jozef; GALASZEK, Zbigniew

Remote results of the treatment of patients with early forms of sacroillitis rheumatica with the use of intra-articular hydrocortisone injections. Reumatologia (Warsz.) 3 no.3:269-270 '65.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych Śląskiej AM w Katowicach (Kierownik: prof. dr. J. Japa) i z Wojwodzkiego Ośrodka Reumatologicznego Goczałkowice (Lekarz Naczelny: doc. dr. J. Kubacki).



32(4)

SOV/111-59-6-24/32

AUTHOR: Galat, A.T., Chief of the Department

TITLE: Mail Transportation by Hydroplane

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, <sup>1</sup>Nr 6, p 28 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes mail transport by hydroplanes in Khabarovskiy kray. For more than ten years, the boats have been transporting mail and papers daily to the most distant places, not accessible by other transportation means, in the Nanayskiy, Kur-Urmiyskiy, Kom-somol'skiy, and imeni Polina Osinenko Rayons. They traveled 214,000 km in 1958. In conclusion, the author appeals to the RSFSR Ministry of Communications to procure propellers and other spare parts to enable a general overhaul of the boats, and to start the mass production of boats in 1959. There is 1 photo.

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SOV/111-59-6-24/32

• Mail Transportation by Hydroplane

ASSOCIATION: Pochtovyy otдел Khabarovskogo krayevogo upravleniya  
svyazi (Postal Department of the Communication Ad-  
ministration of Khabarovskiy kray)

Card 2/2

GAIAT, A.T.

Following Valentina Gaganova's example. Vest.sviazi 20 no.1:25  
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik oddela pochtovoy svyazi Khabarovskogo krayevogo  
upravleniya svyazi.  
(Khurba (Khabarovsk Territory)--Postal service--Employees)

72.

DOTSENKO, G.I. [Dotsenko, H.I.]; VOYT, S.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk;  
 OZEROV, V.I., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; TIKHONOV, M.I., kand.  
 sel'skokhoz.nauk; VAKAL, L.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik; VISHNEVSKAYA,  
 T.G. [Vyshneva'ska, T.H.], nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRATYUK, V.I.,  
 nauchnyy sotrudnik; YAKOVENKO, M.S., nauchnyy sotrudnik;  
 LEVIN, D.A., agronom; GALAT, B.F. [Halat, B.F.], zootekhnik;  
 PETROVSKIY, O.M. [Petrovs'kyi, O.M.], red.; LIMANOVA, M.I.,  
 tekhn.red.

[Management system on a collective farm; the Dzerzhinskii  
 Artel, Sumy Province] Systema vedeniia hospodarstva u kolhoapi;  
 artil' imeni Dzerzhyns'koho Sums'koi oblasti. Kharkiv, Kharkivs'ke  
 knyzhkovye vyd-vo, 1960. 77 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nachal'nik kolkhoza imeni Dzerzhinskogo, Sums'kogo rayona,  
 Sums'koy oblasti (for Dotsenko).  
 (Sumy Province--Farm management)

GALAT, N.I.

Prophylactic use of vitamin B<sub>1</sub> by workers of the viscose industry.  
Trudy ISGMI 14:74-76 '53. (MLRA 7:9)  
(Thiamine) (Hydrogen sulfide--Toxicology)

SOV/137-57-11-22779

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 306 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Galat, N. I.

TITLE: An Experiment in Combatting Vibration by Means of a Hygienic Rationalization of Pneumatic Hammers (Opyt bor'by s vibratsiyey putem gigiyenicheskoy ratsionalizatsii pnevmaticheskikh molotkov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Yubileyn. nauchn. sessii, posvyashch. 30-letney deyat'sti Gos. n. -i. in-ta gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy. Leningrad, 1957, pp 101-107

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the physiological modifications in the organism during work with mass-produced pneumatic hammers and during work with experimental models of hammers shows that the most rational prophylactic measure in combatting the possibility of development of vibration sickness is a change in the construction of the pneumatic instruments in such a way as to eliminate the undesirable frequencies and decrease the recoil. In connection with the above it is recommended to

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SOV/137-57-11-22779

An Experiment in Combatting Vibration by Means of a Hygienic (cont. )

replace the existing multiple-impact reveting hammers with hammers proposed by engineer M. N. Belikov. On the basis of the data obtained on the subordinate chronaxie a hypothesis is set forth on the disruption of the relationship between the excitation and retardation processes in the cerebral cortex during work with certain types of hammers.

Ye. L.

Card 2/2

GALAT, N.I. (Leningrad)

Effect of vibration on the neuromuscular apparatus in casting cleaners.  
Gig.truda i prof.zab. 2 no.3:33-38 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy profzabolevaniy Sanitarno-  
gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(VIBRATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(FOUNDING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)



ANDREYEVA-GALANINA, Ye.TS., BYKHOVSKAYA, A.N., GALAT, N.I., DRAGNEA, M.A.

Condition of the central nervous system in persons exposed to the prolonged effects of carbon disulfide [with summary in English]; Trudy ISGMI 44:127-154 '58 (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kafedra gigiyeny truda s klinikoy profsaholevaniy Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. Ye.TS. Andreyeva-Galanina).

(CARBON DISULFIDE, pois.

occup., eff. on CNS funct. (Rus))

(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES, physiol.

CNS funct. in occup. carbon disulfide pois (Rus))

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, in various dis.

occup. carbon disulfide pois, (Rus))

GALAT, N.I.

Effect of vibrations on certain characteristics of the flexor reflex.

Gig.i san. 26 no.1:29-36 Ja '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

(VIBRATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (REFLEXES)

15. 9201 1372, 1436, 1474

11. 2211

297h1

S/190/61/003/011/013/016

B110/B147

AUTHORS: Ushakov, V. D., Mezhirova, L. P., Galata, L. A., Kostyuk, A. G.,  
Khusnutdinova, Z. S., Medvedev, S. S., Abkin, A. D.,  
Khomikovskiy, P. M.

TITLE: Polymerization of styrene and butadiene with styrene in  
emulsions under the action of initiating redox systems.  
I. Effect of the nature of peroxide compounds on the rate  
of polymerization

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 11, 1961,  
1716-1722

TEXT: Aim of the present work was the determination of the most active  
initiating redox systems for the polymerization of butadiene with styrene  
in emulsions, and especially of the effect of the nature of peroxides on  
the rate of polymerization. Nekal with 20 % of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and NaCl and  
mersolate (mixture of Na salts of sulfonic acids of the aliphatic series:  
 $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{SO}_3\text{Na}$ ) with  $\leq 5$  % of NaCl served as emulsifiers. Peroxides were used

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S/190/61/003/011/013/016

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Polymerization of styrene and...

as oxidants (Table). Potassium ferrocyanide and ferrous pyrophosphate complex (IV) served as reducing agents. The rate of polymerization was determined either dilatometrically or from the yield of polymer (in ampuls). Polymerization took place at 5°C with an excess of butadiene, styrene with peroxides dissolved in it (10 % solution), and the calculated amount of emulsifier solution. A suspension of the ferrous pyrophosphate complex was added at a certain temperature by means of medical syringes. Substances used: (1) mersolate (3 % by weight added to water, ratio monomer : emulsifier 1 : 3); (2) potassium ferrocyanide. The temperature was varied between 0 and 50°C. Seven peroxides were investigated in amounts equivalent to 0.02 and 0.1 % by weight of isopropyl benzene hydroperoxide.  $K_4Fe(CN)_6$  was used in concentrations equimolecular to hydroperoxide. p-tert-butyl isopropyl benzene hydroperoxide (I) had the optimum rate of polymerization; that of ethyl isopropyl benzene peroxide, isopropyl benzene- (II), and ethyl benzene hydroperoxide was lower, that of dibenzyl hydroperoxide still lower, and that of benzoyl peroxide the lowest. Polymerization with  $H_2O_2$  proceeds fast at the beginning, then it decreases strongly, since  $H_2O_2$  and the reducing agent are readily soluble in water. With 0.2-0.5 % by weight

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Polymerization of styrene and...

of II, only the initial rate increases. The total yield is lower than with 0.1 % by weight of II. Between 0.75 and 1 % by weight of II, initial rates and total yield are much lower. With 0.02-0.2 % by weight of I, initial rates increase. Since the total rate decreases at 0.2 % by weight, the dependence of the reaction rate on the hydroperoxide concentration is probably linked with the inhibiting effect of the decomposition products of hydroperoxide. With 0.1 % by weight of I and an equimolecular amount of  $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ , both total yield and initial rate increased with increasing

temperature. The activation energies were determined according to the Arrhenius equation and found to be:  $E = 8.6$  kcal/mole for II and  $E = 5.7$  kcal/mole for I. Reduction of  $E$  by 3 kcal/mole at  $\sim 0^\circ C$  corresponds to a 200-fold increase of the reaction rate. Since the rate is twice as high at  $0^\circ C$ , the pre-exponential factor in the Arrhenius equation increases

by  $10^2$  times with decreasing activation energy of I. For the copolymerization of butadiene with styrene (ratio 70 : 30) at  $5^\circ C$ , the following was used: Nekal (2.8 and 1.4 % by weight added to water). 0.44 % by weight of ferropyrrophosphate (related to iron sulfate) of the monomer. The ratio organic phase : aqueous phase was 1 : 4 (by weight). In the case of 0.34 %

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Polymerization of styrene and...

by weight of hydroperoxide of II (equimolar ratio to the monomer) optimum rate was achieved with IV. The highest yield was achieved with aryl-alkyl hydroperoxides (I and 1,1-diphenyl ethane hydroperoxide (III)) (Table). With an emulsifier concentration of 2.8 %, maximum conversion (70-75 %) was achieved after 2 hr with 0.2 % by weight of I and with 0.3 % by weight of III. With 0.34 % by weight of II, optimum conversion (~30 %) was achieved after 2 hr. Polymerization of I and IV with 1.4 or 2.8 % by weight of emulsifier was constant up to 30 % conversion, then the rate dropped. With 1.4 % by weight, the initial rate was lower and the decrease more distinct. With an addition of 0.1 % by weight of hydroperoxide + 0.26 % by weight of IV (after 1 hr new addition of 0.1 % by weight of hydroperoxide and 0.18 % by weight of IV), constant polymerization took place up to 60 % conversion. Thus, the consumption of the initiating system causes a decrease in rate. The efficiency of redox systems and initiators depends on the reactivity of the radical as well as on the solubility of the peroxide compounds in the aqueous phase and in the monomers. The lower the solubility in water, the lower the loss and the stronger the initiating action. I + IV cause a higher rate of reaction than II + IV due to lower activation energy and lower solubility in water. For II + IV, the redox reaction occurs at the

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Polymerization of styrene and...

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phase boundary, for I + IV also in the aqueous phase. The existence of a maximum of the rate of polymerization for I and butylisopropyl hydroperoxide is caused by polymerization inhibition due to the decomposition products of the hydroperoxides. The authors thank A. G. Pod'yapol'ska for help with experiments and T. I. Yurzhenko (L'vovskiy industrial'nyy institut (L'vov Industrial Institute)) for supplying some hydroperoxides. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 4 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: F. A. Bovey, I. M. Kolthoff, Emulsion Polymerization, New York, 1955; C. F. Fryling, Industr. and Engng. Chem., 41, 986, 1949.

ASSOCIATION Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physico-chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED December 28, 1960

Card 5/0 S

15 9201 13 72, 1436, 1474

27742  
S/190/61/003/011/014/016  
B110/B147

11.22211

AUTHORS: Ushakov, V. D., Mezhirova, L. P., Galata, L. A.,  
Khusnutdinova, Z. S., Sheynker, A. P., Medvedev, S. S.,  
Abkin, A. D., Khomikovskiy, P. M.

TITLE: Polymerization of styrene and butadiene with styrene in  
emulsions under the action of initiating redox systems.  
II. Effect of the nature of the reducing agent on the rate  
of polymerization

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 11, 1961,  
1723-1729

TEXT: The effect of the reducing component of initiating systems and of  
the addition of a second reducing agent on the rate of polymerization is  
studied. Used were systems of hydroperoxides (HP) of isopropyl benzene  
(I) or p-tert-butyl isopropyl benzene (II) with ferropyrrophosphate  
complex (III), potassium ferrocyanide (IV), ferrous sulfate with  
o-phenanthroline, or of complexes of  $\alpha, \alpha$ -dipyridyl with ferrous oxalate.  
Sodium bisulfite and the bisulfite compound of acetone served as reducing

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## Polymerization of styrene and . .

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S/190/61/005/011/014/016  
B10/B147

agents (without metals of variable valency). Monoethanolamine, dioxy-acetone (V), sodium bisulfite, and the bisulfite compound of acetone were additional reducing agents. Their effect was investigated with systems of two HP of different initiating activity and two complex compounds of bivalent iron. The ratio hydrocarbons (70 % by weight of styrene 30 % by weight of butadiene) : water was 1 : 4. 2.8 % by weight of emulsifier (Nekal, Mersolate) were used. Optimum rate of polymerization was established at 0.34 % by weight of HP I and 0.2 % by weight of HP II (related to monomer). At the copolymerization butadiene-styrene by means of HP I + III, the optimum rate of polymerization was established for  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O} = 0.75 : 1$ . Increase of the concentration of III from 0.35 to 0.70 moles/mole of HP I accelerates the process considerably. After 4 hr, the polymer yield increases to ~ 48 % at an increase of III from 0.2-0.35 moles/mole of hydrogen peroxide, and to 65 % at a further increase. At 5°C, additional reducing agents hardly affect the rate of polymerization. At 20°C, addition of V to I + III causes polymerization acceleration and 75 % monomer conversion after 3 hr, which is only 40 % without V. In the system II and III, optimum polymer yield is achieved at 1.5 moles of III per mole of HP II. For IV, an optimum yield

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Polymerization of styrene and...

is achieved after 4 hr at a ratio 0.3 IV : 1 HP. The high rate of polymerization for systems with III is caused by the low solubility of III in water. The redox potential of III is -200 mv. In dissolved state, it reacts with HP, but dissolves only slowly. This causes the great depth of conversion. IV with high positive potential (420 mv) is soluble in water. The rate of initiating is determined by interaction of HP with IV. Polymerization is not initiated during the unproductive reaction of well soluble  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  and well soluble HP I.  $\text{NaHSO}_3$  and poorly soluble

HP II initiate polymerization. The effect of IV on III at 200°C consists in the regeneration of the  $Fe^{2+}$  from the  $Fe^{3+}$  ions, whereby the depth of conversion increases. There are 2 figures and 1 table in the paper and 4 non-cited references. The most recent references to English language literature are as follows: H. T. Bell, T. Svoboda, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 77, 1955; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1956; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1957; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1958; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1959; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1960; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1961; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1962; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1963; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1964; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1965; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1966; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1967; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1968; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1969; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1970; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1971; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1972; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1973; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1974; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1975; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1976; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1977; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1978; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1979; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1980; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1981; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1982; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1983; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1984; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1985; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1986; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1987; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1988; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1989; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1990; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1991; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1992; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1993; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1994; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1995; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1996; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1997; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1998; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 1999; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2000; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2001; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2002; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2003; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2004; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2005; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2006; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2007; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2008; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2009; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2010; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2011; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2012; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2013; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2014; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2015; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2016; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2017; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2018; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2019; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2020; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2021; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2022; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2023; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2024; H. T. Bell, J. Appl. Polym. Sci., 2025.

[illegible]

1. *Phylogenetic relationships*—The relationships among the 10 species of *Phrynosoma* were determined using the parsimony method of analysis. The parsimony method was chosen because it is the most commonly used method of phylogenetic analysis and because it is the only method that can be applied to both morphological and molecular data. The parsimony method was applied to the morphological data using the program PAUP (Phylogenetic Analysis Using Parsimony) version 4.0. The parsimony method was applied to the molecular data using the program PHYLIP (Phylogenetic Inference Package) version 3.52. The parsimony method was applied to the combined morphological and molecular data using the program PHYLIP. The parsimony method was applied to the combined morphological and molecular data using the program PHYLIP.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 84

L 07454-67 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) ISP(c) 88/86  
ACC NR: AP6035742 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/019/0104/0104

INVENTOR: Galata, O. G.; Koloydenko, A. L.; Stukalov, A. M.; Fudim, Ye. V. 43

ORG: none

TITLE: Pneumatic integrator. Class 42, No. 186772. [announced by the Voronezh Branch of the Experimental Design Office for Automation (Voronezhskiy filial opytno-konstruktorskogo byuro avtomatiki)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 19, 1966, 104

TOPIC TAGS: pneumatic device, fluid computer

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a pneumatic integrator which incorporates a pulsating resistor, pneumatic contacts, pneumatic capacitors, and an output amplifier (see Fig. 1). To improve the integration accuracy of alternating

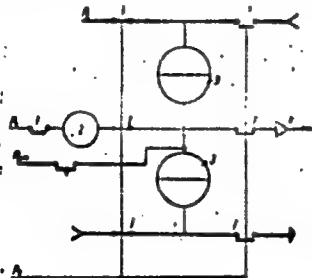


Fig. 1. Pneumatic integrator

1 - Contacts; 2 - pulsating resistor;  
3 - pulsating capacitor; 4 - output amplifier.

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UDC: 681.142.07-525

L 07454-67

ACC NR: AP6035742

differences of incoming signals, the normally closed contact (ncc) of the pulsating resistor is connected to one incoming channel, and the normally open contact (nvc) is connected to the working chambers of two pulsating capacitors and by the ncc to the output amplifier. The upper capacitor is connected by the nvc to a second input channel and by the ncc to the power supply channel; the lower capacitor is connected by the nvc to the power supply channel and by the ncc to the exhaust. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: 15May64/ ATD PRESS: 5104

Cord

2/2 *2/2*

GALATA, Yu., kand. tekhn. nauk; KUDRYASHOV, P., inzh.

Study of the quality of concrete in structures of the Bortnichi  
Irrigation System. Prom. stroi. i inzh. soor. 5 no.5:46-51  
S-0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

GALATA, Yu.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Comparing mining systems and development methods for Lvov-Volyn'  
Basin mines. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.9:40-42 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Lvov-Volyn' Basin--Coal mines and mining)

GALATA, Yuriy Vladimirovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; OREKHOVSKIY, Aleksey Aleksandrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BRONSHTEYN, M.L., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SHUSHKOVSKAYA, Ye.L., redaktor izdatel'stva; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Analyzing practices in applying a system of working crosscut seams in the Kuznetsk Basin] Obobshchenie opyta primeneniia sistemy razrabotki poperechno-naklonnyimi sloiami v Kurbasse. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1957. 82 p. (MLRA 10:6)

(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

GALATA, Yu.<sup>V</sup> inzhener; IVANITSKIY, I., inzhener.

Nonsectional shields with double beams. Mast.ugl.6 no.2:3-4  
P '57. (MLRA 10:4)  
(Coal mines and mining--Safety measures)



GALATA, Yu.V., land.tekhn.nauk

Location of work openings at mines of the Lvov-Volyn Basin.  
Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.1:11-13 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela AN USSR.  
(Lvov-Volyn Basin--Coal mines and mining)

*GALATA, Yu. V.*

3 (5)

SOV/21-59-6-12/27

AUTHOR: Halata, Yu. V. (Galata, Yu. V.)

TITLE: On Certain Regularities in the Changes of Physico-Mechanical Properties of Rocks of the L'vov-Volynian Basin

PERIODICAL: Dopovidi Akademii Nauk Ukrain's'koi RSR, 1959, Nr 6, pp 623-627 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a report on the results of a study specified in the title conducted over the last few years by a team of the Institute of Mining of the AS UkrSSR, which examined about 6,000 samples of rock. The investigations showed that the physico-mechanical properties and lithological composition of the rocks of one and the same stratigraphic horizon are not constant in the area of the L'vov-Volynian basin. A considerable increase in the strength of the Carboniferous rocks and of the deposits of the lower part of the Cretaceous series are observed in the north-south direction. In all regions of the basin, the strength of Cretaceous rocks also increases, as a rule, with depth. In view of this it may be assumed that mining conditions should be more

Card 1/2

SOV/21-59-6-12/27

On Certain Regularities in The Changes of Physico-Mechanical Properties  
of Rocks of the L'vov-Volynian Basin

favorable in the southern part of the basin, rather than in the Volynian coal fields. However, certain complicating geological and mining factors discovered during a thorough survey and construction of a number of mines (for instance, tectonic disruptions of the fault type, or the presence of lenses of flooded Jurassic disruptions) require individual and very thorough study of the features of each section of the Velikomoskovskiy rayon prior to a decision on opening and developing the coal fields. There are 3 tables and 1 graph.

ASSOCIATION: Institut gornogo dela AN UkrSSR (Institute of Mining of the AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: By N. A. Starikov, Member, AS UkrSSR

PRESENTED: January 23, 1959

Card 2/2

GALATA, Yu.V.

Promoting efficiency in the methods of developing mining areas  
in working thick pitching layers of the Kuznetsk Basin. Sbor.  
trud.Inst.gor.dela AN URSR no.5:37-47 '58. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Kuznetsk Basin--Coal mines and mining)

ROSIU, R., dr.; GALATAN, D., dr.

Etiological and therapeutic considerations of rhinolysis of permanent teeth. Stomatologia (Buchar.) 12 no.5:411-418 '65.

1. Lucrare efectuată la disciplina de stomatologie ortopedică  
I.M. Tindocara școlii disciplinei dr. R. Rosiu.

POVOROZHENKO, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; PETRISHIN, Lev Leont'yevich, dotsent; STEFANOV, Nikolay Yakovlevich, dotsent; BOROVY, Natan Yefimovich, dotsent; GALATCHENKO, Nikolay Prokof'yevich, dotsent; TSARENKO, A.P., inzhener, red.; BOROVA, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Organization of traffic in railroad transportation] Organizatsiia dvizheniia na sheleznodorozhnom transporte. Pod obshchei red. V.V.Povorozhenko. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 362 p.

(MIRA 10:12)

(Railroads--Traffic)

GALATCHENKO, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Group trains using differential weight norms. Trudy KHIIT no.27:  
56-72 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Railroads—Train load)

GALATCHENKO, N.P., kand.tekhn.nauk

Plan for making up trains and further speeding up of car  
circulation. Zhel. dor. transp. 40 no.6:58-62 Je '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

(Railroads--Management) (Railroads--Making up trains)



GALATCHENKO, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk (Khar'kov); KIRILYUK, G.G., inzh.  
(Khar'kov)

Intensification of the utilization of the rolling stock and operative  
planning of the transportation operations. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.  
10:18-22 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika sluzhby dvizheniya Yuzhnoy dorogi (for  
Kirilyuk).

Category: Rumania / Physical Chemistry - Kinetics. Combustion.  
Explosives. Topochemistry. Catalysis.

B-9

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30042

Author : Galateanu I.

Inst : not given

Title : Determination of Reaction Velocity Between  $\text{MoS}_2$  and  $\text{MoO}_2$  (I)

Orig Pub: Rev. chim., 1956, 7, No 9, 531-534

Abstract: Description of a method for determination of the velocity of the reaction between  $\text{MoS}_2$  and  $\text{MoO}_2$ , taken in different molecular proportions, at temperatures of 500-700°, in an atmosphere of Ar. The reaction under study causes losses of Mo, in the form of  $\text{MoO}_2$ , during roasting of  $\text{MoS}_2$  in furnaces.

Card : 1/1

-17-

GALATEANU, I.I.

✓ Use of ion exchangers in the metallurgy and analytical chemistry of rare metals. I. I. GALATEANU, Rev. chim. (Bucharest) 8, 15-19 (1957). Residual solns. from the hydrometallurgical beneficiation of molybdenite ores contain 0.2-0.8 g. Mo/l. which can be recovered by the use of ion-exchange resins. Because of the unavailability of the resins, it was prepd. by the polycondensation of 3 moles of HCHO with 1 mole melamine at 80-90° and at pH = 9. Passage of the residual solns. through beds of the resin re-

sulted in a 91-fold enrichment in the Mo content, yielding a soln. contg. 65 g. Mo/l. This method makes possible the recovery of 180-200 kg. MoO<sub>3</sub>/cu. m. of anionite.

Francois Kertész

Rm any

GĂLĂȚEANU, I.

Determination of the rate of the reaction of molybdenum sulfide with molybdenum trioxide. GĂLĂȚEANU, I. Rev. chim. (Bucharest) 8, 503-4 (1957); cf. ibid. 7, 681 (1956).—The solid-state reaction  $\text{MoS}_2 + 3\text{MoO}_3 \rightarrow 7\text{SbO}_3 + 2\text{SO}_2$  was studied for various  $\text{MoS}_2/\text{MoO}_3$  ratios at 500°, 600°, and 700°. At a  $\text{MoS}_2/\text{MoO}_3$  ratio of 1/3 and at 500° and at 600° at the beginning the reaction is dominated by the chem. reaction, the diffusion being slower. At 700°, the partial pressure of the  $\text{MoO}_3$  vapors being considerable, the diffusion process starts to play a role. At the stoichiometric ratio of 1/3, at 500° the chem. reaction is still the dominant process, although the contribution of the diffusion is noticeable, and at 600° they are about equal in importance. At 700° the vapor pressure of  $\text{MoO}_3$  initially is still too low to make the diffusion the rate-dtg. factor, but later diffusion through the newly formed  $\text{MoO}_3$  layer contributes more extensively to the detn. of the rate. When the ratio is kept at 1/3 at 500°, the rate is low, the reaction being the detg. factor. At 600° both factors enter into play, whereas at 700° the reaction becomes very intense and both processes again take place simultaneously. Under stoichiometric conditions the reaction is inhibited in nature during the first 4 min., becoming blast afterwards. During the roasting operation of molybdenite ores at 700°, a partial melting of the constituents formed from  $\text{MoS}_2$ ,  $\text{MoO}_3$ , and  $\text{Mo}_2\text{O}_3$  may occur.

Francia/Kellogg

GALATEANU, I

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3c/4E3d

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2001  
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14  
Radiometric titrations with Complexones. T. Braun, I. Maxim, and I. Galateanu (Inst. At. Phys., Bucharest, Romania). *Nature* 193, 333-7 (1968).—A radiometric titration depending on complexing reactions is devised by using a radioactive indicator in heterogeneous phase. A cation  $M^{2+}$  is titrated with a complexing agent  $A^{4-}$ , using a ppt. contg. a radioactive cation ( $M_1^{2+}$  B) as indicator. The reactions are: (1)  $M^{2+} + A^{4-} \rightarrow MA_2$ ; (2)  $M_1^{2+} B + A^{4-} \rightarrow M_1^{2+} A + B^{4-}$ . Titration curves show a sharp break between the two reactions. As an example, Complexon III was used as complexing agent and radioactive Ag, pptd. as  $Ag_2IO_3$ , as indicator, to titrate a soln. contg. Cu at pH 9. Curves for this titration, with varying quantities of Cu, are given.

J. S. Cook

Amk Jc9

STOIAN, D.; GALATEANU, I.

Behavior of the water in the primary circuit of a reactor. Studii  
cerc fiz 12 no.3:605-608 '61.

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

(Nuclear reactors) (Water) (Hydrogen-ion concentration)

S/020/62/144/003/021/030  
B119/B101

AUTHORS: Gălățeanu, I., and Lapitskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Study of the complex formation of thorium using ion exchange, infrared spectroscopy, and nuclear magnetic resonance

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 144, no. 3, 1962, 573-575

TEXT: The complex formation of Th with organic acids was studied. The compounds formed with trioxylglutaric acid (2), tartaric acid,  $\alpha$ -hydroxy isobutyric acid (3), malic acid (1), and mandelic acid (4) were investigated by ion exchange, those with 1, 2, 3, 4, acetic acid (5), thiosalicylic acid (6), and p-aminosalicylic acid (7) by infrared spectroscopy. The spectrum of nuclear magnetic resonance (proton resonance) of thorium acetate was taken and compared with that of magnesium acetate (at the Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharest). The constants of instability (between  $8.34 \cdot 10^{-9}$  and  $1.14 \cdot 10^{-3}$ ) and the mean effective charge

Card 1/3

Study of the...

S/020/62/144/003/021/030  
B119/3101

( $z = +0.4$  to  $+10.8$ ) of complex ions were determined from the ion-exchange experiment. In malic acid solution, polymeric association occurs in the presence of Th (H-bridges). On the basis of infrared spectroscopy, thorium forms the following complexes with acids 1-7:  $\text{ThA}_2 \cdot 1-2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{ThA}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{ThA}_4 \cdot x \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{ThA}_4 \cdot x \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Th}(\text{OH})_2\text{A}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Th}_2(\text{OH})_2\text{A}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Th}(\text{OH})_3\text{A} \cdot 3 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (where A = acid). The investigation of proton resonance showed that the mean width  $\delta H$  was 0.7485 gauss with thorium acetate ( $\delta H = 5.250$  gauss with magnesium acetate). The secondary moment  $\Delta H_2^2$  calculated from experimental data was 0.14 gauss<sup>2</sup> for thorium acetate and 6.89 gauss<sup>2</sup> for magnesium acetate. This proves the occurrence of polymeric association in the case of thorium acetate. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: January 17, 1962, by S. I. Vol'fkovich, Academician

Card 2/3



Study of the...

S/020/62/144/003/021/030  
B119/B101

SUBMITTED: January 15, 1962

Card 3/3

GALATEANU, I.

Infrared spectra of thorium complexes. Pt. 1. Studii cerc chim  
11 no.2:239-246 '63.

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

GALATEANU, I.

Infrared spectra of thorium complexes. Pt.3. Studii cerc  
fiz 14 no.5:557-570 '63.

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

GALATEANU, Ioan

Calculation of instability constants of complexes in solutions  
and the evaluation of their structure by the ion-exchange method.  
Studii cerc fiz 15 no.4:471-482 '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Physics, Bucharest.

GALATIANU, I.; G. On, G.; GHEORGHE, C.; GHEORGHE, D.

5)

Obtaining Fe without carrier. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.10:601-610  
G. 164.

1. Institute of Atomic Physics of the Rumanian Academy, Magurele.

GALATEANU, I.; FODOR, G.; CHIOTAN, C.; CRISTU, M.

Obtaining  $^{59}\text{Fe}$  without a bearer. Studii cerc chim 13  
no.10:643-652 0 '64.

1. Institute of Atomic Physics of the Rumanian Academy,  
Bucharest, P.O. Box 35.

GALATEANU, V.

An unforgettable day. p. 11. ARIPILE PATRIEI. (Asociatia Voluntara pentru Sprijinirea Apararii Patriei) Bucuresti. Vol. 2, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress.  
Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1955

GALATIK, Antonin; SMEKAL, Frantisek

Measurement of colors by the CIE trichromatic method. Kozarstvi 13  
no.10:297-300 0 '63.

1. Oblastni laborator narodniho podniku Svit, Otrokovice.



GALATIK, Antonin; SMEKAL, Frantisek; KOVACOVA, Olga

Indirect polarographic determination of calcium in chrome leather. Kozarstvi 14 no. 2: 49-50 F '64.

1. Oblastni laborator, Svit, n.p., Otrokovice.

GALATIK, Antonin

Tests of the effect of pancreatic stains on leather. Kozarstvi  
15 no.3:93-98 Mr '65.

1. Svit National Enterprise, Otrokovice.

L 30007-66 EWP(f)/T-2 WW

ACC NR: AP6006153 (A)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/65/000/010/0012/0012

AUTHOR: Kolin, Frantisek (engineer) (Gottwaldov); Galatik, F. (Engineer)  
(Otrokovice) 67  
B

ORG: None

TITLE: (A tubular air heater) CZ Pat. No. PV 4111 62

SOURCE: Vynalezky, no. 13, 1965, 12

TOPIC TAGS: aerodynamic effect, gas mechanics, gas flow, Laval nozzle

ABSTRACT: This single or multistage tubular air heater is distinguished by the feature that the inlet part of the tubes or pipes intended for the passage of waste gases along the longitudinal axis are so funneled out that they touch each other to form the outside edge. The funneled inlet part has, advantageously, the form of the inlet of a Laval nozzle. 21

SUB CODE: 01, 20/ SUBM DATE: 09Jul62

Card 1/1 8

GALATIK, Jan

Use of mechanical movement in soaking furs. Kozarstvi 12 no.12:  
353-354 D '62.

1. Kara, n.p., Trutnov - Porici.

GALATIK, Jan; KULDA, Jiri

Thermal resistance of oxidation dyes, Kozarstvi 14 no. 2:  
40-42 F '64.

1. Kara, n.p., Trutnov.

GALATIK, Jan; GROHOVA, Jaroslava

Evaluation of the softness of furs. Kozarstvi 14 no. 3:  
87-88 Mr '64.

1. Kara National Enterprsie, Trutnov.

BOGATSKAYA, Z.D.; DI FU-BAO [Ti Fu-pao]; IVASHCHENKO, V.Ye.; GALATIN, A.F.

Interaction of 1-bromo-2-bromomethyloctane with sodium malonic ester.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3204-3205 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Mechnikova.

TIMOFEYEV, I.Z.; GALATIN, P.S., elektromekhanik

Changes in the circuit diagram of the ZhR-1 radio station. Avtom.,  
telem. i svyaz' 2 no. 8:36-37 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Starshiy elektromekhanik Batayskoy distantzii signalizatsii  
i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi (for Timofeyev). 2. Kontrol'nyy  
punkt Batayskoy distantzii signalizatsii i svyazi Severo-Kavkazskoy  
dorogi (for Galatin).

(Railroads--Electronic equipment)



*GALATON, Ye.G.*

TIMOKHIN, P.Ya., inzh.; GALATON, Ye.G., inzh.

Experience in operating recuperators and evaporation-cooling  
systems in open-hearth furnaces. Bul. TSNIICHM no.4:22-30 '58.  
(Open-hearth furnaces) (MIRA 11:5)

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